

VOLUME 7.

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

HULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,

IN LAFAYETTE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

For the first square, 10 cents.

For the second square, 8 cents.

For the third square, 6 cents.

For the fourth square, 4 cents.

For the fifth square, 3 cents.

For the sixth square, 2 cents.

For the seventh square, 1 cent.

For the eighth square, 1 cent.

For the ninth square, 1 cent.

For the tenth square, 1 cent.

For the eleventh square, 1 cent.

For the twelfth square, 1 cent.

For the thirteenth square, 1 cent.

For the fourteenth square, 1 cent.

For the fifteenth square, 1 cent.

For the sixteenth square, 1 cent.

For the seventeenth square, 1 cent.

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For the sixty-first square, 1 cent.

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For the sixty-seventh square, 1 cent.

For the sixty-eighth square, 1 cent.

For the sixty-ninth square, 1 cent.

For the seventieth square, 1 cent.

For the seventy-first square, 1 cent.

For the seventy-second square, 1 cent.

For the seventy-third square, 1 cent.

For the seventy-fourth square, 1 cent.

For the seventy-fifth square, 1 cent.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scribner.

Chicago Steam Dye Works.

COOK & MCCLAIN,

25 Dearborn St., and 133 S. Clark St., Chicago.

RECEIVED 1864.

GENTS COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed or

cleaned with guarantee and despatch.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOLIN DRESSES AND

REWEAVED and dyed in a superior manner.

Bonnets Dyed, Bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions.

CHAS. COOK & MCCLAIN.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

OF ALL KINDS.

Also,

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER

PRESSERS, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by J. J. HARRISON.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

Mydaway

METAL WAREHOUSE

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

Metals,

TINNER'S STOCK.

AGENTS FOR

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

199 and 201 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO

1863. DRY GOODS. 1863.

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, GALE & CO.,

(Successors in Harmon, Aiken & Gale.)

53 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

We offer to the trade a large and well selected

stock of

COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,

PRINTS,

COTTONADES,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts,

HOSIERY,

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer

for great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an

examination from all wishing to purchase.

25232323 HARMON, GALE & CO.

Another Large Invoice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

JUST received at the Janesville Literary Emporium

corner of Main and Adams streets. Some beautiful styles.

O. J. DEARBORN.

Call at the Store of

RICE, CAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers

a large invoice of skirts and now offer the following

style to ladies at the lowest prices.

BRADLEY'S IRREMOVABLE CLASPED.

DO WIDE TAPE

DO BRIDAL TAPE

DO NARROW TAPE

DO BRIDAL TAPE

DO NARROW TAPE

DO BRIDAL TAPE

DO NARROW TAPE

DO BRIDAL TAPE

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DO NARROW TAPE

DO BRIDAL TAPE

BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS

AT

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

I HAVE now in store the largest and best assorted

stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever offered in this market. All of which were purchased

before the recent advance and are offered at the old prices.

Men's French Calf and Kip Boots,

Men's American Calf and Kip Boots,

Men's Water Proof Boots,

Men's Chick Boots,

Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip and Chick Boots,

all kinds and qualities,

Ladies' Lasting, Glove Calf, Kid, Goat and Calf Boots,

Balmorals, Gaiters, &c., &c.

Miner's and Outfitters' Work, all styles.

A superior article for wet or cold weather.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

RUBBERS, BUFFALO OVER-SHOES, &c.

GENTS' Buck Gloves and Mittens.

HOME MADE WORK,

ROCHESTER WORK

AND EASTERN WORK.

In endless variety. I am also manufacturing to measure

every conceivable style of work for men, boys, infants, and children, and at prices that will suit.

CUSTOM MADE WORK

is superior in quality and lower in price than can be found

elsewhere.

J. C. BAILEY,

Main st., six doors south of Milwaukee st.

Formerly in New York.

NEW LEATHER STORE

ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock

of

LEATHER,

FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries

ALSO

FINDINGS

Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a

large and full assortment of

Best Stock in the Market.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. BAILEY.

Now is the time to buy

CROCKERY

For the next thirty days I will sell Crockery at

Less than the N. Y. Wholesale Price.

The reason is as follows: I have a large stock on

hand, bought at

VERY LOW PRICES,

and have an invoice of about

Fifty Crates,

shipped on the "La Gloire" from the other side, which will

arrive in New York in a few days, and I wish to

make room for it. These things

are facts!

Will also continue to sell, for a time, Glass Ware,

Cutlery, Plated and Britannia Ware at

OLD PRICES.

W. G. WHELOCK.

Useful Goods!

Hair Brushes,

English, French and American.

TOOTH BRUSHES

English, French and American.

NAIL BRUSHES.

Infants' Brushes,

Very fine French.

DRESSING COMBS,

BATHING TOWELS,

SPONGES,

For the Bath, also for Infants.

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS

POMADES, HAIR OILS,

FINE COLOGNES,

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,

TALMAN & COLLIER'S

DRUGS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE SHOOTING OF COL. KIMBALL.—A

Suffolk (Va.) correspondent, under date of

the 12th, gives the following particulars of

the accidental shooting of Lieutenant Colonel

Kimball, of the Ninth New York Vol-

unteers:

At three o'clock this morning General

Corcoran was proceeding to the front of his

division, by order of General Peck, when

he was halted at a short distance from town

by some one then to him unknown. The

person who halted him said he could not

pass, and demanded to know who he was.

The General replied by saying that he was

"General Corcoran, proceeding to the front

by order of General Peck." The officer

said he could not pass without the counter-

sign. General Corcoran said he should,

when the other insisted that he should not,

at the same time making a movement to

draw his sword. General C. quickly de-

manded to know who he was, his regiment,

rank, &c., when the latter replied. General

C. under the impression that Col. Kim-

ball was drawing a pistol, instantly drew

his sword and shot him in the neck, and he

died in a few minutes afterwards. Just

then Quartermaster Cook rushed out and

cried, "Who fired that piece?" "Is that

you?" said the General. On receiving an

affirmative answer, the General told the

Quartermaster to look after the injured

party, that he was responsible for the occur-

rence, and passed on. The mortal wound

was then found to have been given to

Lieutenant Colonel Kimball, of the Ninth

New York, who was in command of the

Hawkins Zouaves. The Zouaves had but

just arrived as reinforcements.

The New York Commercial Advertiser,

which publishes the above, has the follow-

ing brief comment:

"If the newspaper reports of the reasons for

General Corcoran shooting Colonel Kim-

ball are true, General Corcoran ought to

pay the penalty of his own life; indeed, we

apprehend that as a military officer, his

conduct would merit capital punishment.

For the credit of our common nature, how-

ever, we trust there is another and more

credible version of the affair.

GREAT OIL CONFLAGRATIONS.—Pittsburg

petroleum oil is about as inflammable as

gunpowder, and when once ignited, sweeps

The Daily Gazette

Published every evening except Sunday.
In Lippin's Block, Main Street.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. BOWEN. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines (eleven characters) or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

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| 1 Square 1 day | 1.00 |
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Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.00 per year each for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line. Special Notices, (head and kept in place, having precedence of ordinary advertisements,) 50 percent advance ordinary rate.

Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies, &c., half price.

Advertisements not accompanied with directions will be inserted till notified, and charged for accordingly.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance. This rule will not be varied from.

Advertising bills collectible quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

M. B. JOHNSON.
D. Dist. Office in Janesville & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap18dwt

KNOX LITON & JACKSON.
Office at Law. Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis. (J. L. LITON). A. A. JACKSON. ap18dwt

J. H. W. NIMS.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office at Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap18dwt

WILLARD MERRILL.
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner. Office Lippin's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. ap18dwt

EDWARD J. PHASE.
Attorney and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. J. B. PHASE. A. B. PHASE. ap18dwt

G. W. WHITTEMBERG, M. D.
House-Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight depot. ap18dwt

L. J. BARROWS.
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Wall streets. oct18dwt

JOHN REWELL.
Wholesale and retail grocer, Janesville, Wis. Lippin's block, east side of st. ap18dwt

S. P. COLLE, M. D.
House-Physician and Surgeon. Office at Bond's Hat Store, residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church. ap18dwt

SANFORD A. HUDSON.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. ap18dwt

H. A. PATTERSON.
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express Office. ap18dwt

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lippin's block, Janesville, Wis. Will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money. ap18dwt

J. M. MAY.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Myers block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Milwaukee streets. ap18dwt

I. O. F.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lippin's block, on Wednesday evening of each week. ap18dwt

MERRILL & CONSTOCK.
Attorneys at Law. Office, Lippin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin. ap18dwt

WILLARD MERRILL.
Attorney at Law. U. S. Court Commissioner. ap18dwt

NEW YORK CASH STORE.
Smith & Bondville, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Soap, Lard, Butter and Sausages, and all kinds of Groceries, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. ap18dwt

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMPANY.
Office 55 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO. ap18dwt

CHICAGO AND ORESTINE.
The Chicago office is now open and ready to receive freight and packages, which we undertake to forward with dispatch. ap18dwt

NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
The Chicago office is now open and ready to receive freight and packages, which we undertake to forward with dispatch. ap18dwt

Mechanic's Lien Sale.
By virtue of a Mechanic's Lien upon one double lot and two houses, for ironing the same, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, on the highest bidder, at my shop on the village of Janesville, Wisconsin, on the 22nd day of April, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M., the amount of said lien and costs—Baldwin, Janesville, March 29th, 1883. W. E. VICKORY. ap18dwt

HENRY PILCHER, Organ Builder.
HAYING located himself in Janesville, respectfully soliciting orders for all kinds of organs, and every description. He will also give attention to the TUNING & REPAIRING of organs, pianos and melodeons, in the city or any part of the state. His long experience in St. Louis enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction to all who may have him in their patronage. Orders may be sent at Willard's music store, Lippin's block, with Mr. F. W. Landon, who is also of Hyatt House or at the residence on Court Street, lately occupied by H. Jackson, Esq. ap18dwt

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN. ap18dwt

THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON Monday Sept. 6th, at the late residence of Gov. Barlow. ap18dwt

THIS Institution, which includes a Primary Department and a Normal Course, is designed to afford facilities for acquiring a complete education. For terms circular, which may be obtained by addressing— ap18dwt

Mrs. E. S. ANDERSON, Principal. ap18dwt

REFERENCES.
Hon. O. C. Madison, Rev. J. A. Smith, Chicago, Ill. Hon. J. W. Leavenworth, Rev. H. R. Kinsley, Janesville, Wis. Hon. J. W. Leavenworth, Rev. H. R. Kinsley, Janesville, Wis. Hon. J. W. Leavenworth, Rev. H. R. Kinsley, Janesville, Wis. ap18dwt

For Sale!
Some very desirable Residence Lots. Address, THOMAS S. BOWEN. ap18dwt

Real French Embroideries.
IMPORTED direct from Paris, and for sale very cheap. Address, MRS. E. S. ANDERSON. ap18dwt

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

Chicago Steam Dye Works.

COOK & MCCLAIN.
98 Dearborn St., at 133 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 1883.

GENTS' COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed or cleaned with neatness and dispatch.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOL DRESSES AND Suits dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

Bonnets Dyed, Bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions.

COOK & MCCLAIN.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by R. J. RICHARDSON.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

my18dwt

METAL WAREHOUSE.

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

Metals,

TINNER'S STOCK.

AGENTS FOR

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

199 and 201 Randolph street, CHICAGO

1863. DRY GOODS. 1863.

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

(Successors to Harmon, Allen & Gale.)

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ap18dwt

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Call at the Store of

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and see the best assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

TOBS FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers

a large invoice of skirts and now offer the following

prices to ladies at the lowest prices.

BRADLEY'S HOOP SKIRTS.

DO. WIDE TAPE. DO. DIAMOND TIE.

DO. SHELL & OGDON'S CORE TRAIL KID.

DO. BRIDAL. DO. QUAKER. DO. ZEPHYRUS.

DO. WE have also the BEST and LARGEST assortment of

YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND

CHILDREN'S SKIRTS

to be found in the city. ap18dwt

WANTED!

for the

8th United States Infantry.

FIFTY well bodied men between

the ages of 18 and 35 years,

not more than 6 feet 6 inches high

and of good character. The term

of service five years. The regular

salary will be given to each man,

and bounties as those allowed in

the volunteer service.

By special order, 100 men from

the 8th U. S. Infantry can be trans-

ferred to the regular army.

By good conduct and attention

to duty a soldier will rise to the

position of Sergeant, Corporal, and

higher, and many are promoted to

the rank of commissioned officers.

If a soldier is discharged, he

will receive a pension or may gain

admission to the Soldiers' Home.

For further information apply

at No. 8, Hyatt House, Janesville, Wis.

or at the 8th U. S. Infantry, Recruiting Office.

BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS

AT

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

I HAVE now in store the largest and best assorted

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BOOTS AND SHOES

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Men's French Calf and Kip Boots,

Men's Water Proof Boots,

Men's Thick Boots,

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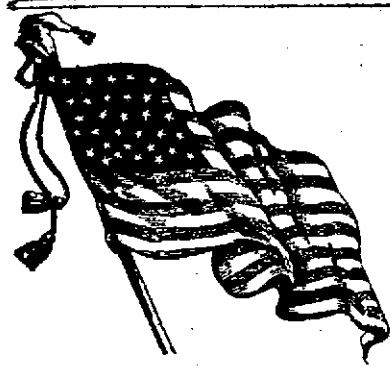
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Boys and Youth Calf, Kip and Thick Boots,

Boys and Youth Calf, Kip and Thick Boots,

Boys and Youth Calf, Kip and Thick Boots,



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Good News from New Orleans.

Our intelligence from New Orleans today, is of a cheering character. The ram Queen of the West has been recaptured, with all on board, and some 8000 rebels are so hemmed in by the federal forces that it is said they cannot escape surrender. They had abandoned their guns and entrenchments, and were endeavoring to find their way out of the net in which they were enveloped. The Queen of the West will be of immense advantage in keeping the waters about New Orleans clear of rebel steamers.

The Determination of the People.

The American people are growing calm under the vicissitudes of the war. Notwithstanding the apparent failure of the plans for the spring campaign at Charleston, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the non-action of Hooker and Rosecrans, the public mind is agitated by no panic, and yields to no despondency. A year ago the people could not contain themselves for vexation, if they could not see things move every day. But we have learned that our government is slow and cautious, and cannot be hurried. It has not the audacity of genius, and we must be content with its sure plodding. It will not risk anything to bring the war sooner to a close. The people, therefore, have schooled themselves into a frame of mind that enables them to wait without losing hope. As a people we have more strength than we supposed, at the beginning of the rebellion, especially in the wealth so necessary for carrying on long wars. There is no trouble now about obtaining two millions a day for war expenses. We know we can do it, and still not become bankrupted.

This confidence is a great point gained. It is a ground of hope for the future. The people have settled the question in their own minds that the war must go on until the rebels are compelled to submit, however long it may take to accomplish the job, and whatever may be the failures of generals or the imbecility of civilians. If we did not take Charleston as we expected, it will be tried again and again. If Vicksburg has not fallen by digging canals, or by Xanxoo pass banking operations, some other method will be adopted, for it is a settled thing that it will be captured; and so of all our operations in the field. The north has come to the conclusion that the job of reducing the rebels to submission must be completed, if we intend to be a nation of any consequence on the earth. We are also sure that the work can be accomplished. Our people have a will belonging to the race from which they sprang; that determination is now calmly fixed upon its object, and no delays, defeats or disappointments will hereafter dishearten us. An oath has been registered that this republic shall be one and indivisible, and ultimately free, from the lakes to the gulf, and that oath will not be broken.

Chicago Election.

Contrary to general expectation the election in Chicago, yesterday, resulted in the election of a copperhead mayor. Sherman has 118 majority. The council stands, with the nine who hold over, 20 democrats and 13 Union men. The vote is very heavy, being 20,306, or 4,530 more than last fall. The Tribune says the causes of the defeat were the false professions of loyalty on the part of the democrats, the conscription law and the \$300 exemption, the importation of Irish voters from the country, it was a bad day for Union men to be out! A weak ticket, and the perfect organization of our opponents. The apologies are abundant, but lookers on can hardly excuse the defeat on these grounds. Chicago will be disgraced by a copperhead city government for two years.

WHY THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON FAILED.—Charles C. Fulton, the well known editor of the Baltimore American, has written in his paper an account of the recent naval battle in Charleston Harbor, in which he gives a totally different impression as to the fight, from that conveyed by the correspondents of the New York papers. He states that the fight was made by Admiral Dupont with great reluctance, and only in obedience to definite orders. The admiral was prejudiced against the Monitors, and after a brief fight, retired, although none of the Ericsson vessels were badly damaged, and although they might have renewed the fight within a few hours. They demonstrated their powers of resistance to the best English artillery, at short range, while Mr. Fulton avers that Fort Sumter, although hit but a few times, was seriously damaged. He claims that the contrivances for removing obstructions and torpedoes were almost entirely unused, and that they had been properly used, and had sufficient energy been exhibited in the prosecution of the attack, Charleston would have fallen.

Mr. Fulton is a gentleman who stands very high in the profession, and his statements are entitled to consideration, however we may differ from his conclusions.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

From the Second Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR MEMPHIS, TENN., April 16th, 1863.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I fear the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry is losing ground in your columns. I have not for some time noticed even an item in relation to this regiment. Yet, as but few copies of the Gazette for the last four months have reached us, some one may have volunteered a communication from our regiment which has escaped my notice.

I see however the regiment has had a correspondent for some time supplying brilliant items, sarcastic criticisms and fulsome compliments upon some of the officers of this regiment for the leaders of the La Crosse Democrat. Said correspondent familiarly styles himself "Brick," yet I believe his numerous effusions appear of the initials M. M. P. Some of which do not exhibit as much common sense as may be found in a school-boy's first composition.

I would not, if I could, rob any of the officers of this regiment of the laurels which "Brick" has gratuitously placed upon their brows, for I regard them all as good and true men for the occasion, and should not notice the said correspondent further had he not maliciously misrepresented truth, and cast slanders and imputations upon the character of our colonel. He has also taken special care to prop up the character of some of the line and staff officers, while he passes others much more worthy, in contemptuous silence. But if this piece of burnt clay of a copperish color had any reputation at home or abroad as a man of candor or veracity, we would deal with him differently. We can only stop here to say that the base charges and insinuations in reference to Col. Thomas Stephens are never worthy to hold? The reason has become a matter of record—"For expressing disloyal sentiments through the columns of the Chicago Times." Why was M. M. P. ordered officially to leave the camp of this regiment? Because, officers and men did not like the color of the metal in his head. And again, why was he ordered by the commanding general at Helena, Arkansas, to leave the department immediately, or suffer the consequences of imprisonment? His conduct while in the army here, and the character of his correspondence found in northern journals whose fidelity to the Union have been more than once called in question, furnishes the answer. Beautiful character this! to abuse and slander the Colonel of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry—a gentleman by nature, in heart and in action—a true patriot and an unflinching leader in the hour of danger. Admired and respected by all for his many good qualities, except perhaps by a few adventurers in the line of military promotion.

But we have already given this subject more space than we had intended. M. M. P. has been handsomely shown up by the military authorities here, and Wisconsin will have a record of him that may serve to teach the old lesson to others, that "the way of the transgressor is hard." While Colonel Stephen's character as a citizen, or as the gallant Colonel of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, needs no support from our pen. The 2d and 3d battalions of our regiment arrived here on the last day of February last. The first battalion being in Missouri. We are encamped in a pleasant grove about one mile and a half southeast from the center of the city. We obtain water for cooking purposes near by, but stock have to be taken to the river for water. The foliage of majestic trees of natural growth that stand thick through our camp is now yielding us pleasant shade. We have not been on so pleasant grounds since leaving the picturesque "fair ground" of Camp Benton.

I regard this as a healthy place; except, perhaps, in the months of August and September, there may be some intermittent fevers, as we are contiguous to the low lands and swamps of the Mississippi. Our men have improved much since we came here. The low and unhealthy location at Helena, Ark., where we were stationed seven months, with the hard duty of picketing and scouting which was required of us, very much reduced our ranks, and robbed us of the companionship and assistance of many worthy soldiers. We required a more healthy situation, and a relaxation from hard services. The change has been a very acceptable one, as the health of the men shows. We are now able to perform double the duty that we could when we left Helena. We have recently been supplied with Sharp's improved carbine, a most valuable accession to our arms. Col. Stephens is in command of the 3d brigade. Lieut. Col. Lew Sterling commands the regiment.

Major General Washburn arrived here last week, and I understand a command will soon be assigned to him. We as a regiment hope it may fall to our lot to constitute a part of his forces. We know his moral worth and his many courage, and as opportunities present themselves he will show his country that he is deserving of the honorable position he now holds. His whole course and conduct since his entering upon military duties, shows clearly that he has but one object in view—to suppress the rebellion and punish traitors. But one cause to serve—the cause of his country. Would that all of our generals in the field could show as clean a page as he can. Avarice has held no temptations strong enough to draw him for a moment from the strict line of duty. Penalties have not engrossed his mind or withdrawn his attention from carefully watching the interests of his country.

We are waiting with much interest to learn the result at Vicksburg. The rebels are strongly lodged there, and will make a terrible resistance, but they must ultimately yield beneath the storm of shot and shells that will soon fall among them. If they vacillate much longer starvation will drive them out from behind their batteries, and render them an easy prey to the strong forces our government hold around them.

We have skirmishing within a few miles of this place every few days. Small bands of guerrillas are hovering around us on all sides to pick up the unwary straggler; and occasionally are bold enough to attack our pickets. But they have usually got the worst of it in all their attempts so far.

It has been currently reported here that Gen. Chalmers is massing a considerable force at or near Hernando, Miss., about 20 miles south of this place. I believe they are principally conscripts and partisan bands of guerrillas. If his object is to attack Memphis, as the rebels have reported, he can save himself the trouble, for if he remains where he is a few days longer, he can have the pleasure of an interview on his own ground with a portion of our troops, who will go out especially to pay their respects to him.

Since supplies have been cut off from the rebels round Memphis, and the system of passes rigidly enforced, smuggling through our lines has become quite common, and various devices are resorted to by those whom the "constitution does not require to take the oath of allegiance," to supply themselves with some little contraband articles. The hat, the boots, the coat sleeve, are all brought into requisition. But the women prove themselves to be the best smugglers. Taking refuge behind the privileges which politeness and good breeding have extended to their sex, they have sought to conceal beneath the folds of their ample garments, enough of dry goods and trinkets to fill a respectable war shop. Success for a time prompted boldness in this course.

Papers of needles, and even packages of quinine were snugly tucked away beneath the ample folds of the hair under their bonnets. In fact, southern ladies all of a sudden began to assume undue proportions, which led to an investigation that resulted in their exposure. Since which there have not been so many female visitors asking to be passed through our lines.

There is but little, if any, Union sentiment here among the people. The force of circumstances and the influence of rebel leaders appear to have maddened the brain and poisoned the heart of nearly every man, woman and child we meet. Yet they are laboring under delusions and false impressions, which I believe will ultimately be corrected, and they will yet yield a hearty support to the government and the Union. The south are evidently getting tired of the job they undertook to accomplish, and many sanguine of success in the commencement, are now beginning to doubt, as well they may, the practicability of establishing a southern confederacy. Their star of hope is waning, and will continue to grow dim until it settles in eternal night and disgrace; although they have shown a commendable energy, which even devils may evince, their efforts have been exerted in a wrong direction, and the blows which they intended for others will fall heaviest upon themselves.

REMEMBER THE OLD FOLKS' HOME CONCERT To-Night.

SOMETHING ABOUT BLOCKADING.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, on board of one of the blockading vessels off Charleston, writes thus of the difficulties of the blockading service: "Keeping the blockade may seem to be the uninitiated a very easy task, but when you see the rebel batteries lying the shore, mounting rifled guns, which throw four miles and a half, thereby causing our vessels to lay out from the shore that distance, I could well imagine how a fast English steamer, running sixteen miles an hour, piloted by a renegade American, assisted by signal lights on the rebel shore, could come up in the dark, and watching her chance, run in and make the protection of the rebel guns, and then pass up to Wilmington. These blockade runners always time themselves so that they will reach a blockaded port about three o'clock in the morning. Our vessels can, of course, show no lights, as that would indicate their whereabouts to the 'runners,' while, on the other hand, the signal fires on the rebel shore plainly show to the 'runners,' not only their proper course and the location of friendly batteries, but also the position of the blockading fleet. It is a wonder to me considering the extent of the coast to be guarded, and the facilities offered to blockade runners, that our vessels have ever succeeded in making a capture. Besides, at night, when not moonlight, you cannot see beyond half a mile on the water."

MINERAL POINT, LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD.—An important act passed by the Wisconsin legislature at its last session, to enable certain counties to aid in the construction of the preferred route of the Mineral Point, La Crosse & St. Paul railway company, thus guaranteeing the payment of the interest on the bonds of said railway company, for the purpose of grading and bridging. The line or route of said road is from Mineral Point, or from a point of junction with the Prairie du Chien railway, to the Upper Mississippi valley, through the counties of Iowa, Richland and Vernon, in Wisconsin.

The construction of this road would place Chicago some 30 miles near the grain producing region of Wisconsin and Minnesota than by the present route, thus ensuring a large and profitable trade with the Upper Mississippi, at La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul. The line to be built in order to secure the shortest and most direct route through Chicago and La Crosse is only 75 miles in length, and passes through well settled and productive section of country.—*Railroad Gazette.*

The following rich scene is said to have lately occurred in one of our courts of justice between the judge and a Dutch witness all the way from Rotterdam: Judge—"What's your native language?" Witness—"I pe no native, Iee a Dootchman." J.—"What is your mother tongue?" W. (in an irritable tone)—"What language did you first learn?"—What language did you speak in the cradle?" W.—"I did not speak no language in te cradle at all; I only cried in Dootch."

Not Bio But Awful Strono.—A member of Co. G, of the 2d Wisconsin, writes to the Portage Register that the vote of that company stood "Dixon 23, Cothron 12." He adds: "It is not a very big vote, but an awful strong one."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 21. Special to the Chicago Tribune.—General Grant telegraphed the President that he has information from deserters from the rebel army at Vicksburg that an evacuation of that place is going on. Despatches have been received here in less than two days from Vicksburg, being the quickest time on record.

Times' special.—A special dispatch from Memphis corroborates the report that seven gunboats and if captured, that the transport Henry Clay had been burned. This is an important movement. It is understood that the object of the gunboats getting below Vicksburg, is to assist in a combined attack, to be made by the land and river forces, on Monday last. The gunboats were to shell the city from above and below, while Gen. Grant, with his force, made a direct assault on the enemy's fortifications where Sherman made his attack. This was the programme to be acted upon last Monday, and if carried out, Vicksburg is to day in possession of the federal troops, for the confederates, it is well understood, have been for some time, since the failures on the Sunflower and Coldwater, removing a portion of their forces towards New Orleans, and another portion to the front of Murfreesboro. That Grant has captured Vicksburg is firmly believed in military circles, and which, it is claimed, is the greatest feat of the war. This news is reliable. The aged military commission returned home to day from Vicksburg, and reports the health of the army good. Both land naval forces were preparing for a movement.

St. Louis, April 21. Special to Chicago Times.—Important news was received last night from Iron Mountain at district headquarters, which the authorities have not yet made public. It is only known that a rebel force unexpectedly approached that place, and an engagement has taken place in that vicinity. Major McConnell, formerly assistant provost marshal, and afterwards on General Blair's staff, is among the killed. The federal garrison at Iron Mountain is about 2,000 strong. The rebels are supposed to be under Marmaduke.

A refugee from Arkansas says that the rebels have planted an immense wheat crop in that state, and recommends that federal troops be sent in to destroy the grain before the rebels gather it. The army of the frontier, under General Herron, has returned to Rolla, Mo., and reports that there is nothing in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas to support the army, which must depend on supplies from from St. Louis. When grass is sufficiently high, operations can be made with cavalry. The rebels also cannot move infantry for want of supplies. One of Herron's divisions remains behind, scattered in Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. A part is Col. Harrison's command, which lately fought the rebels at Fayetteville.

WASHINGTON, April 21. Secession citizens of Fairfax county and vicinity have petitioned Gen. Lee to remove Mosby and his gang of guerrillas from that district, alleging that their presence, and their raids bring down upon innocent "seceders" the vengeance of the federal.

Over 700 sick soldiers from Gen. Hooker's army have arrived here in the past 24 hours.

Lieut. Wallace, of the 6th Michigan, with one of his men and two Michigan volunteers were taken prisoners yesterday on the Centerville road, while dining outside of the lines.

The secretary of the interior has decided that those who have heretofore acquired lands conferring in certain cases pre-emption rights are not thereby excluded from the privileges of the homestead bill.

Since the recent sudden visit of the president to Aquia Creek has been made the subject of various reports, it may not be improper to state that the facilities are such that the president can easily reach the army of the Potomac and consult with the commanding general; and the president chose to go to Hooker rather than request Hooker to come to Washington, knowing the importance of having the latter near his post.

Lieut. Honner, company D, 4th Michigan, was killed yesterday accidentally at Fairfax.

Comptroller Taylor, of Ohio, finally entered upon his duties in the treasury department to-day.

The president has issued his proclamation for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union.

Harris, Ark., April 19, via Cairo, April 21. Special to Chicago Times.—During the past ten days the most vigilant censorship has been exercised over representatives of the northern press at this point.

Commercial intercourse has almost entirely ceased between this place and the upper rivers.

Upon the arrival of the regular Memphis packet Kenton, this morning, the persons and all the baggage of passengers were searched by government officers, notwithstanding that a custom-house officer is constantly stationed to the boat.

I am allowed to transmit no news from below.

A brisk cavalry skirmish took place in our rear, near the lines, yesterday, in which several of the enemy were wounded and two killed. Federal loss, none.

New York, April 21. The gunboat Batavia was swamped on Amite river, on the 7th. Guerrillas surrounded her, and it being found impossible to get her off, she was fired by her officers and abandoned.

The Union association of New Orleans has met and adopted resolutions to petition Congress to aid the people to hold a convention to form a state government. The movement is opposed by some of the most thoughtful citizens.

The health of the city is remarkably good.

The Era has news via Matanzas from Mexico, to March 27th. It was said that the French that day made a general attack on Puebla, and were repulsed to the city of Cheloma; that the victory of the Mexican army, complete, that the French lost 60 dead and 6,000 men. It is reported that the Mexican army had 40,000 men to occupy Orizaba. Officially, from Gen. Comonfort, published in Mexico, having been received from Gen. Comonfort, stating that the French suffered a terrible defeat, and gives particulars of the action. Puebla was much damaged by the French by shells. The Mexican loss was only sixty men.

Farragut's secretary has arrived at New Orleans with dispatches. Farragut was blocking the mouth of Red river. On the trip down from Vicksburg his fleet engaged Grand Gulf. The Hartford and Switzerland were hit. One man on the Hartford was fatally wounded.

It is stated by the paroled steamer from the frigate Mississippi, who had reached New Orleans, that the rebel gunboat Webb was destroyed in the Port Hudson fight, and that our fleet did great damage to the batteries. In one battery alone 25 rebels

were killed. The enemy was several times driven from their guns, and one of their batteries was spiked.

WASHINGTON, April 21. Official dispatches received last night say that a portion of Porter's fleet, laden with a large number of soldiers from Grant's army, succeeded in running the batteries at Vicksburg. They are now in a condition either to help Gen. Banks attack Port Hudson or to make an assault upon Vicksburg from the south.

WASHINGTON, April 21. The following dispatch has been received: "Fortress Monroe, April 19.—To Gen. Halleck: I deem it due to the forces at Suffolk to notice briefly their gallant conduct for the last six days. On Tuesday Peck's right was attacked, and the enemy's advance gallantly met by Foster's light troops, the former being driven back to their line of pickets. Anderson's division was engaged at the same time, on the water front, with our gunboats and batteries, and suffered materially. On Wednesday the rebel battery, 20-pounder rifled gun, was silenced effectually, and an attack on the Smith Briggs, an armed quartermaster's boat, was repulsed.

Repeated attempts have been made upon our lines, but all have failed. Storming the enemy's battery, near the west branch of the Nansemond, by General Getty and the gunboats, under Lieutenant Lawton, of the navy, and the capture of six guns and 200 prisoners, close the operations of the six days against the enemy's large force, very satisfactorily.

JOHN A. DIX, Major General Commanding. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aquia Creek and Washington. The enemy was in separate packages, and belonged to soldiers, who were sending it to their families.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21. Special to the Chicago Tribune.—The military force sent to Danville returned this morning with seven of the ringleaders of the rebellion there on Saturday last, Fred Duncan, John K. Edwards, Anderson Hedge, Geo. Tanager, Noah Balsam, Andrew Clifton and John Ramsey.

They had a hearing before the United States commissioner this afternoon, and were bound over to the May term of the U. S. district court. One of the party committed a murder in this same county a few years ago. After their examination they made affidavits as to the existence of the Knights of the Golden Circle, that they were members, and made a complete exposure of the whole matter. It is said upon good authority that Prosser has several hundred men now guarding his home in Brown county, who declare that he shall not be arrested.

General Burnside is expected here tomorrow night. His Hoosier friends will give him a hearty reception.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 22. The Herald's letter from New Orleans, April 14th says: News to-day from Braeshe City is of the utmost importance. The enemy evacuated their works at Centerville, last night, but will probably be captured entire, as he is enclosed between Grover's forces on one side and those of Emory and Weitzel on the other. He is leaving his guns and ammunition behind him.

The steamer Dinana lately taken from the United States will certainly be recaptured, as the U. S. steamer Clifton has removed the obstructions in the river and is rapidly approaching her.

The ram Queen of the West was captured from the enemy in Grand Lake, at 10 o'clock this morning. Captain Fuller, commanding, and all her crew and officers, numbering 90 souls, were taken prisoners at Berwick Bay. The capture of the Queen of the West is most important, and I consider the whole affair as a victory of immense advantage to the Union cause.

WASHINGTON, April 21. The Peterhoff case was up to-day in the cabinet meeting, which was full with the exception of Mr. Chase. All the official documents were on the table. Impression derived from indication after the breaking up was that the majority of the constitutional advisers were in favor of holding on to the vessel and opening her mail. There are precedents within the limits of this war to authorize the latter act.

New York, April 22. The common council at its session last evening, by a vote of 10 aldermen and 15 councilmen, adopted a resolution permitting the Harlem Railroad Co. to extend their track from Union Square down Broadway to South and Fulton ferries.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 22. Flour dull and so lower; 6,555.55 for extra state. Wheat dull, heavy and nominal; 1,354.52 for spring; 1,554.72 winter red. Corn heavy and declining. Pork dull. Whiskey dull and heavy.

SANDY HOOK, April 22. The Persia from Liverpool 11th and Queenstown 12th, has arrived with two days later news. England, France and Austria have sent simultaneous dispatches to Russia concerning Poland. The dispatch is friendly, but conveys intelligible warning. Russia is making active military preparations.

The Post says the American blockade is the only efficient mode the north now has in carrying on the war. Maritime powers may have to consider how long such warfare shall continue. There is considerable activity in the confederate loan.

The Shipping Gazette points to the expedition of protection of British vessels in the West Indies, and learns the intention of France is to protect shipping in some manner. The Polish rebellion apparently gains strength.

LIVERPOOL, April 11. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs heavy and tendency downward. Provisions dull.

New York, April 22. Stocks active and better, closing strong. Gold 45.

PORT MONROE, April 21. A steamer arrived this evening from Newbern, 19th, and reports that the rebels left there with a brigade, yesterday, for Washington, N. C. The captain reports the Monitors all off Hilton Head on the 16th. Gov. Wise has been recalled from command in front of Williamsburg and Gen. Hood placed in command.

WASHINGTON, April 21. Gen. Hurlbut telegraphs from Memphis that he has information from the rebels that the enemy is evacuating Vicksburg.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The vote in this state, especially in republican districts, is very light. The fact is, Dixon was not the choice of any considerable number of republicans. They all felt that they must choose between two evils, and while many voted for Dixon, a large number did not vote at all. Had a man been nominated who was known to be in favor of the war without any conditions, he would have been elected by the home vote. But as it is if Dixon is elected, it will be by the skin of his teeth.—*Green Lake Spectator.*

Should a man who stands on his own responsibility be indicted for infanticide?

REMEMBER The Old Folks' HOME CONCERT To-Night.

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—Trains now leave on this road for Prairie du Chien at 12:55 and 11:50 a. m.; for Milwaukee at 1:25 and 11:10 p. m.; for Monroe at 3:15 p. m. See change in time table.

REMOVED DEATH OF GEN. CORCORAN.—It is reported that Gen. Corcoran was killed in an action on the 13th inst., near Suffolk. It is supposed that he fell a victim to the revengeful feelings of Hawkins' Zouaves, for killing the lieutenant colonel of their regiment.

THE MILWAUKEE POST OFFICE.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "John Lookwood, Esq., who has been at Washington for two or three weeks past, seeking a reversal of the action of the post office department removing him as post master of the city, returned yesterday. It is stated, we presume on reliable authority, that he was successful in his effort, and has been re-instated."

BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL.—The Rochester Union gives the following as a reliable statement of the capacity of the Erie canal fleet for 1863, derived from an annual survey recently taken: There are now building at various points in New York state 10 boats, which will be ready for launching on the opening of navigation. These boats will average in capacity two hundred tons, thus adding 42,000 tons to the carrying capacity of the fleet.

There were 3,186 boats, good, bad and indifferent, about at the close of navigation last fall, and with the new will make a total of 3,399. Something over 2,000 of these boats are suitable for carrying grain.

If each of these 2,000 grain boats make eight round trips in the season, and carry a cargo of 200 tons, the total amount moved would be 3,200,000 tons, or over one hundred millions of bushels of wheat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS FLAX SEED!

A few bushels of the Finest quality of Flax Seed for seedling.

Perfectly clean & free from foul seed

at the

SON OF THE GOLDEN MORNING, April 22nd, 1863. (april law) Main Street.

JOHN M. CASE, Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee st., Janesville, Wis. ap21

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

SHERRY Heavy Brown Paper, which we sell by the yard, manufactured expressly for putting under carpets. ap21

O. J. DEARBORN.

OMNIBUS LINE!

THE subscriber, on Monday, the 22nd of April, will commence running an Omnibus Line in connection with the Railroad travel. Fare to and from all Hotels, 10 cents. All other points, 20 cents. Orders can be left at the office of the Myers House, which will receive prompt attention. C. D. LYON, ap21

April 20th, 1863.

LAPPIN'S HALL.

Thursday and Friday Eve's, Ap. 23 and 24.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

THE ORIGINAL

FATHER KEMP'S

CELEBRATED

OLD FOLKS'

Concert Company, Lately Returned From England.

22 LADIES and gentlemen, with a splendid Orchestra, assisted by Emma F. Nichols, the finest female soloist in the land, and Mr. J. Williams, American favorite tenor. All in costume of 1800 years ago. Their entertainments are novel, amusing, extraordinary, pleasing, full of new features, free from all objectionable, and highly commendable.

NO ONE SHOULD FAIL TO HEAR THEM!

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents. For sale at Darling's Music Store. Sale to commence on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

N. B. No postponement on account of the weather.

FATHER KEMP, Business Agent, N. TEMPLE, agent. THOMAS J. NICHOLS, Treasurer, ap21

TO RENT.

My Dwelling House in the 1st ward. Inquire of

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, ap21

Brick House to Rent,

Near the North-west Depot. Apply two doors west of the Post Office. ap21

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great natural bone setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

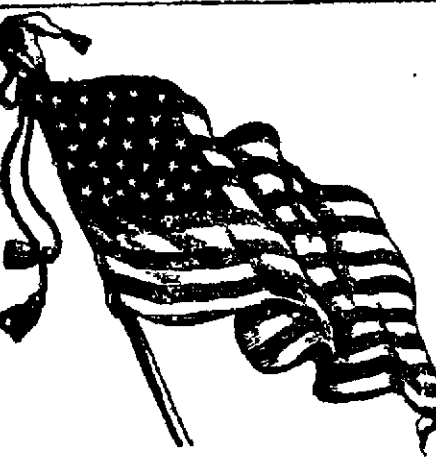
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Cuts and wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Good News from New Orleans.

Our intelligence from New Orleans today, is of a cheering character. The ram Queen of the West has been recaptured, with all on board, and some 8000 rebels are so hemmed in by the federal forces that it is said they cannot escape surrender. They have abandoned their guns and entrenchments, and were endeavoring to find their way out of the net in which they were enveloped. The Queen of the West will be of immense advantage in keeping the waters about New Orleans clear of rebel steamers.

The Determination of the People.

The American people are growing calm under the vicissitudes of the war. Notwithstanding the apparent failure of the plans for the spring campaign at Charleston, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the non-action of Hooker and Rosecrans, the public mind is agitated by no panic, and yields to no despondency. A year ago the people could not contain themselves for vexation, if they could not see things move every day. But we have learned that our government is slow and cautious, and cannot be hurried. It has not the audacity of genius, and we must be content with its sure plodding. It will not risk anything to bring the war sooner to a close. The people, therefore, have schooled themselves into a frame of mind that enables them to wait without losing hope. As a people we have more strength than we supposed, at the beginning of the rebellion, especially in the wealth so necessary for carrying on long wars. There is no trouble now about obtaining two millions a day for war expenses. We know we can do it, and still not become bankrupted.

This confidence is a great point gained. It is a ground of hope for the future. The people have settled the question in their own minds that the war must go on until the rebels are compelled to submit, however long it may take to accomplish the job, and whatever may be the failures of generals or the imbecility of civilians. If we did not take Charleston as we expected, it will be tried again and again. If Vicksburg has not fallen by digging canals, or by Yazoo pass flanking operations, some other method will be adopted, for it is a settled thing that it will be captured; and so of all our operations in the field. The north has come to the conclusion that the job of reducing the rebels to submission must be completed, if we intend to be a nation of any consequence on the earth. We are also sure that the work can be accomplished. Our people have a will belonging to the race from which they sprang; that determination is now calmly fixed upon its object, and no delays, defeats or disappointments will hereafter dishearten us. An oath has been registered that this republic shall be one and indivisible, and ultimately free, from the lakes to the gulf, and that oath will not be broken.

Chicago Election.

Contrary to general expectation the election in Chicago, yesterday, resulted in the election of a copperhead mayor. Sherman has 118 majority. The council stands, with the nice who hold over, 20 democrats and 13 Union men. The vote was very heavy, being 20,306, or 4,530 more than last fall. The Tribune says the causes of the defeat were the false professions of loyalty on the part of the democrats, the conscription law and the \$300 exemption, the importation of Irish voters from the country, it was a bad day for Union men to be out! a weak ticket, and the perfect organization of our opponents. The apologies are abundant, but lookers on can hardly excuse the defeat on these grounds. Chicago will be disgraced by a copperhead city government for two years.

WHY THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON FAILED.—Charles C. Fulton, the well known editor of the Baltimore American, has written to his paper an account of the recent naval battle in Charleston Harbor, in which he gives a totally different impression as to the fight, from that conveyed by the correspondents of the New York papers. He states that the fight was made by Admiral Dupont with great reluctance, and only in obedience to definite orders. The admiral was prejudiced against the monitors, and after a brief fight, retired, although none of the Ericsson vessels were badly damaged, and although they might have renewed the fight within a few hours. They demonstrated their powers of resistance to the best English artillery, at short range, while Mr. Fulton avers that Fort Sumter, although hit but a few times, was seriously damaged. He claims that the contrivances for removing obstructions and torpedoes were almost entirely unused, and that, had they been properly used, and had sufficient energy been exhibited in the prosecution of the attack, Charleston would have fallen.

Mr. Fulton is a gentleman who stands very high in the profession, and his statements are entitled to consideration, however they differ from his own.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—I fear the 2d regiment Wisconsin cavalry is losing ground in your columns. I have not for some time noticed even an item in relation to this regiment. Yet, as but few copies of the Gazette for the last four months have reached us, some one may have volunteered a communication from our regiment which has escaped my notice.

I see however the regiment has had a correspondent for some time supplying brilliant items, sarcastic criticisms and full some compliments upon some of the officers of this regiment for the leaders of the La Crosse Democrat. Said correspondent familiarly styles himself "Brick," yet I believe his numerous effusions appear of the initials M. P. Some of which do not exhibit as much common sense as may be found in a school-boy's first composition.

I would not, if I could, rob any of the officers of this regiment of the laurels which "Brick" has gratuitously placed upon their brows, for I regard them all as good and true men for the occasion, and should not notice the said correspondent further had he not maliciously misrepresented truth, and cast slurs and imputations upon the character of our colonel. He has also taken special care to prop up the character of some of the line and staff officers, while he passes others much more worthy, in contemptuous silence. But if this piece of burnt clay of a copperish color had any reputation at home or abroad as a man of candor or veracity, we would deal with him differently. We can only stop here to say that the base charges and insinuations in reference to Col. Thomas Stephens are mere fabrications, without support, and bear evidence of the promptings of that malice which seeks revenge in attacking most wantonly the reputation of others.

Why did Gov. Solomon revoke a commission that this said correspondent was never worthy to hold? The reason has become a matter of record—"For expressing disloyal sentiments through the columns of the Chicago Times." Why was M. P. ordered officially to leave the camp of this regiment? Because, officers and men did not like the color of the metal in his head. And again, why was he ordered by the commanding general at Helena, Arkansas, to leave the department immediately, or suffer the consequences of imprisonment? His conduct while in the army here, and the character of his correspondence found in northern journals whose fidelity to the Union have been more than once called in question, furnishes the answer. Beautiful character this! to abuse and slander the Colonel of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry—a gentleman by nature, in heart and in action—a true patriot and an undiminished leader in the hour of danger. Admired and respected by all for his many good qualities, except perhaps by a few adventurers in the line of military promotion.

But we have already given this subject more space than we had intended. M. P. has been handsomely shown up by the military authorities here, and Wisconsin will have a record of him that may serve to teach the old lesson to others, that "the way of the transgressor is hard." While Colonel Stephens' character as a citizen, or as the gallant Colonel of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, needs no support from our pen. The 2d and 3d battalions of our regiment arrived here on the 1st day of February last. The first battalion being in Missouri. We are encamped in a pleasant grove about one mile and a half southeast from the center of the city. We obtain water for cooking purposes near by, but stock have to be taken to the river for water. The foliage of majestic trees of natural growth that stand thick through our camp is now yielding us pleasant shade. We have not been on so pleasant grounds since leaving the picturesque "fair ground" of Camp Benton.

I regard this as a healthy place; except, perhaps, in the months of August and September, there may be some intermittent fevers, as we are contiguous to the low lands and swamps of the Mississippi.

Our men have improved much since we came here. The low and unhealthy location at Helena, Ark., where we were stationed seven months, with the hard duty of picketing and scouting which was required of us, very much reduced our ranks, and robbed us of the companionship and assistance of many worthy soldiers. We required a more healthy situation, and a relaxation from hard services. The change has been a very acceptable one, as the health of the men shows. We are now able to perform double the duty that we could when we left Helena. We have recently been supplied with Sharp's improved carbine, a most valuable accession to our arms. Col. Stephens is in command of the 3d brigade, Lieut. Col. Lew Sterling commands the regiment.

Major General Washburn arrived here last week, and I understand a command will soon be assigned to him. We as a regiment hope it may fall to our lot to constitute a part of his forces. We know his moral worth and his manly courage, and as opportunities present themselves he will show his country that he is deserving of the honorable position he now holds. His whole course and conduct since his entering upon military duties, shows clearly that he has but one object in view—to suppress the rebellion and punish traitors. But one cause to serve—the cause of his country. Would that all of our generals in the field could show as clean a page as he can. Avarice has held no temptations strong enough to draw him for a moment from the strict line of duty. Speculations have not engrossed his mind or withdrawn his attention from carefully watching the interests of his country.

We are waiting with much interest to learn the result at Vicksburg. The rebels are strongly lodged there, and will make a terrible resistance, but they must ultimately yield beneath the storm of shot and shells that will soon fall among them. If they resist much longer starvation will drive

them out from behind their batteries, and render them an easy prey to the strong forces our government hold around them. We have skirmishing within a few miles of this place every few days. Small bands of guerrillas are hovering around us on all sides to pick up the unwary straggler; and occasionally are bold enough to attack our pickets. But they have usually got the worst of it in all their attempts so far.

It has been currently reported here that Gen. Chalmers is massing a considerable force at or near Hernando, Miss., about 20 miles south of this place. I believe they are principally conscripts and partisan bands of guerrillas. If his object is to attack Memphis, as the rebels have reported, he can save himself the trouble, for if he remains where he is a few days longer, he can have the pleasure of an interview on his own ground with a portion of our troops, who will go out especially to pay their respects to him.

Since supplies have been cut off from the rebels round Memphis, and the system of passes rigidly enforced, smuggling through our lines has become quite common, and various devices are resorted to by those whom the "constitution does not require to take the oath of allegiance," to supply themselves with some little contraband articles. The hat, the boots, the coat sleeve, are all brought into requisition. But the women prove themselves to be the best smugglers. Taking refuge behind the privileges which politeness and good breeding have extended to their sex, they have sought to conceal beneath the folds of their ample garments, enough of dry goods and trinkets to fill a respectable dry shop. Success for a time prompted boldness in this course. Papers of needles, and even packages of quinine were snugly tucked away beneath the ample folds of the hair under their bonnets. In fact, southern ladies all of a sudden began to assume undue proportions, which led to an investigation that resulted in their exposure. Since which there have not been so many female visitors asking to be passed through our lines.

There is but little, if any, Union sentiment here among the people. The force of circumstances and the influence of rebel leaders appear to have maddened the brain and poisoned the heart of nearly every man, woman and child we meet. Yet they are laboring under delusions and false impressions, which I believe will ultimately be corrected, and they will yet yield a hearty support to the government and the Union. The south are evidently getting tired of the job they undertook to accomplish, and many sanguine of success in the commencement, are now beginning to doubt, as well they may, the practicability of establishing a southern confederacy. Their star of hope is waning, and will continue to grow dim until it settles in eternal night and disgrace; although they have shown a commendable energy, which even devils may evince, their efforts have been exerted in a wrong direction, and the blows which they intended for others will fall heaviest upon themselves. VERITAS.

REMEMBER THE OLD FOLKS' HOME CONCERT To-Night.

SOMETHING ABOUT BLOCKADING.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, on board of one of the blockading vessels off Charleston, writes thus of the difficulties of the blockading service:

"Keeping the blockade may seem to the uninitiated a very easy task, but when I saw the rebel batteries lining the shore, mounting rifled guns, which throw four miles and a half, thereby causing our vessels to lay out from the shore that distance, I could well imagine how a fast English steamer, running sixteen miles an hour, piloted by a renegade American, assisted by signal lights on the rebel shore, could come up in the dark, and, watching her chance, run in under the protection of the rebel guns, and then pass up to Wilmington. These blockade runners always time themselves so that they will reach a blockaded port about three o'clock in the morning. Our vessels can, of course, show no lights, as that would indicate their whereabouts to the "runners," while, on the other hand, the signal fires on the rebel shore plainly show to the "runners," not only their proper course and the location of friendly batteries, but also the position of the blockading fleet. It is to be expected, considering the extent of coast to be guarded, and the facilities offered to blockade runners, that our vessels have ever succeeded in making a capture. Besides, at night, when no moonlight, you cannot see beyond half a mile on the water."

MINERAL POINT, LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD.—An important act passed by the Wisconsin legislature at its last session, to enable certain counties to aid in the construction of a line of road by county subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Mineral Point, La Crosse & St. Paul railway company, thus guaranteeing the payment of the interest on the bonds of said railway company, for the purpose of grading and bridging. The line or route of said road is from Mineral Point, or from a point of junction with the Prairie du Chien railway, to the Upper Mississippi valley, through the counties of Iowa, Richland and Vernon, in Wisconsin.

The construction of this road would place Chicago some 30 miles near the grain producing region of Wisconsin, thus ensuring a large and profitable trade with Upper Mississippi, at La Crosse, Winona and St. Paul. The line to be built in order to secure the shortest and most direct route between Chicago and La Crosse is only 75 miles in length, and passes through a well settled and productive section of country.—Railroad Gazette.

The following rich scene is said to have lately occurred in one of our courts of justice between the judge and a Dutch witness all the way from Rotterdam: Judge—"What's your native language?" Witness—"I go no native, I see a Dootchman." J.—"What is your mother tongue?" W.—"O, fader say he peal tongue." J. (in an irritated tone)—"What language did you first learn?—what language did you speak in the cradle?" W.—"I did not speak no language in te cradle at all; I only cried in Dootch."

NOT BIO BUT AWFUL STORIES.—A member of Co. G, of the 2d Wisconsin, writes to the Portage Register that the vote of that company stood "Dixon 23, Cothran 12." He adds: "It is not a very big vote, but an awful strong one."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 21. Special to the Chicago Times.—General Grant telegraphs the President that he has information from deserters from the rebel army at Vicksburg that an evacuation of that place is going on.

Dispatches have been received here in less than two days from Vicksburg, being the quickest time on record.

CINCINNATI, April 21. Times' special.—A special dispatch from Memphis corroborates the report that seven gunboats and three transports had run the blockade at Vicksburg, and that the transport Henry Clay had been burned. This is an important movement. It is understood that the object of the gunboats getting below Vicksburg, is to assist in a combined attack, to be made by the land and river forces, on Monday last. The gunboats were to shell the city from above and below, while Gen. Grant, with his force, made a direct assault on the enemy's fortifications where Sherman made his attack. This was the programme to be acted upon last Monday, and, if carried out, Vicksburg is to day in possession of the federal troops, for the confederates, it is well understood, have been for some time, since the failures on the Sunflower and Coldwater, removing a portion of their forces towards New Orleans and another portion to the front of Vicksburg. The Grant has captured Vicksburg is firmly believed in military circles, and which, it is claimed, is the greatest feat of the war. This news is reliable. The agent of the sanitary commission returned home to day from Vicksburg, and reports the health of the army good. Both land naval forces were preparing for a movement.

St. Louis, April 21. Special to Chicago Times.—Important news was received last night from Iron Mountain at district headquarters, which the authorities have not yet made public. It is only known that a rebel force unexpectedly approached that place, and an engagement has taken place in that vicinity. Major McConnell, formerly assistant provost marshal, and afterwards on General Blair's staff, is among the killed. The federal garrison at Iron Mountain is about 2,000 strong. The rebels are supposed to be under Marmaduke.

A refugee from Arkansas says that the rebels have planted an immense wheat crop in that state, and recommends that federal troops be sent in to destroy the grain before the rebels gather it. The army of the frontier, under General Herron, has returned to Rolla, for the reason that there is nothing in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas to support the army, which must depend on supplies from St. Louis. When grass is sufficiently high, operations can be made with cavalry. The rebels also cannot move infantry for want of supplies. One of Herron's divisions remains behind, scattered in Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. A part is Col. Harrison's command, which lately fought the rebels at Fayetteville.

WASHINGTON, April 21. Succession citizens of Fairfax county and vicinity have petitioned Gen. Lee to remove Mosby and his gang of guerrillas from that district, alleging that their presence and their raids bring down upon innocent "associates" the vengeance of the federals. Over 700 sick soldiers from Gen. Hooker's army have arrived here in the past 24 hours.

Lieut. Wallace, of the 6th Michigan, with one of his men and two Michigan volunteers were taken prisoners yesterday on the Centerville road, while dining outside of the lines.

The secretary of the interior has decided that those who have heretofore acquired lands conferring in certain cases pre-emption rights are not thereby excluded from the privileges of the homestead bill.

Since the recent sudden visit of the president to Aquia Creek has been made the subject of various reports, it may not be improper to state that the facilities are such that the president can easily reach the army of the Potomac and consult with the commanding general; and the president chose to go to Hooker rather than request Hooker to come to Washington, knowing the importance of having the latter near his post.

Lieut. Honner, company D, 4th Michigan, was killed yesterday accidentally at Fairfax.

Comptroller Taylor, of Ohio, finally entered upon his duties in the treasury department to-day.

The president has issued his proclamation for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union.

HELENA, Ark., April 19, via Cairo, April 21. Special to Chicago Times.—During the past ten days the most rigid censorship has been exercised over representatives of the northern press at this point.

Commercial intercourse has almost entirely ceased between this place and the upper rivers. Upon the arrival of the regular Memphis packet Kenton, this morning, the persons and all the baggage of passengers were searched by government officers, notwithstanding that a custom-house officer is constantly attached to the boat.

I am allowed to transmit no news from below.

A brisk cavalry skirmish took place in our rear, near the lines, yesterday, in which several of the enemy were wounded and two killed. Federal loss, none.

NEW YORK, April 21. The gunboat Barataria was snaggd on Amite river, on the 7th. Guerrillas surrounded her, and it being found impossible to get her off, she was fired by her officers and abandoned.

The Union association of New Orleans held a meeting and adopted resolutions to petition congress to allow the people to hold a convention to form a state government. The movement is opposed by some of the most thoughtful citizens.

The health of the city is remarkably good. The Era has news via Matanzas from Mexico, to March 27th. It was said that the French that day made a general attack on Puebla, and were repulsed to beyond Cholula; that the victory of the Mexicans is complete; that the French lost 60 cannon and 8,000 men. It is reported that the Mexicans sent 40,000 men to occupy Orizaba. Official reports from Gen. Ortega, published in Mexico, having been received from Gen. Comonfort, state that the French suffered a terrible defeat, and gives particulars of the action. Puebla was much damaged by the French by shells. The Mexican loss was only sixty men.

Farragut's secretary has arrived at New Orleans with dispatches. Farragut was blockading the mouth of Red river. On the trip down from Vicksburg his fleet encountered Grand Gulf. The Hartford and Switzerland were hit. One man on the Hartford was fatally wounded.

It is stated by the paroled seamen from the frigate Mississippi, who had reached New Orleans, that the rebel gunboat Webb was destroyed in the Port Hudson fight, and that our fleet did great damage to the batteries. In the battery alone 25 rebels

were killed. The enemy was several times driven from their guns, and one of their batteries was spiked.

WASHINGTON, April 21. Official dispatches received last night say that a portion of Porter's fleet, laden with a large number of soldiers from Grant's army, succeeded in running the batteries at Vicksburg. They are now in a condition either to help Gen. Banks attack Port Hudson or to make an assault upon Vicksburg from the south.

WASHINGTON, April 21. The following special has been received: "Fortress Monroe, April 19.—To Gen. Halleck: I deem it due to the forces at Suffolk to notice briefly their gallant conduct for the last six days. On Tuesday Peck's right was attacked, and the enemy's advance gallantly met by Foster's light troops, the former being driven back to their line of pickets. Anderson's division was engaged at the same time, on the water front, with our gunboats and batteries, and suffered materially. On Wednesday the rebel battery, 20-pounder rifled guns, was silenced effectually, and an attack on the Smith Briggs, an armed quartermaster's boat, was repulsed.

Repeated attempts have been made upon our lines, but all have failed. Storming the enemy's battery, near the west branch of the Nansemond, by General Getty and the gunboats, under Lieutenant Lawton, of the navy, and the capture of six guns and 200 prisoners, close the operations of the six days against the enemy's large force, very satisfactorily.

JOHN A. DIX, Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 20. Last week \$30,000 was stolen between Aquia Creek and Washington. The money was in separate packages, and belonged to soldiers, who were sending it to their families.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21. Special to the Chicago Tribune.—The military force sent to Danville returned this morning with seven of the ring leaders of the rebellion there on Saturday last, Fred. Duncan, John K. Edwards, Anderson Hedge, Geo. Tenger, Noah Balsman, Andrew Clifton and John Ramsey.

They had a hearing before the United States commissioner this afternoon, and were bound over to the May term of the U. S. district court. One of the party committed a murder in this same county a few years ago. After their examination they made affidavits as to the existence of the Knights of the Golden Circle, that they were members, and made a complete exposition of the whole affair. It is said upon good authority that Prosser has several hundred men now guarding his house in Brown county, who declare that he shall not be arrested.

General Barnside is expected here tomorrow night. His Hoosier friends will give him a hearty reception.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 22. The Herald's letter from New Orleans, April 14th says: News to-day from Brasheas City is of the utmost importance. The enemy evacuated their works at Centerville, last night, but will probably be captured entire, as he is enclosed between Grover's forces on one side and those of Emory and Weitzel on the other. He is leaving his guns and ammunition behind him.

The steamer Dinana lately taken from the United States will certainly be recaptured, as the U. S. steamer Clifton has removed the obstructions in the river and is rapidly approaching her.

The ram Queen of the West was captured from the enemy in Grand Lake, at 10 o'clock this morning. Captain Fuller, commanding, and all her crew and officers, numbering 80 souls, were taken prisoners at Berwick Bay. The capture of the Queen of the West is most important, and I consider the whole affair as a victory of immense advantage to the Union cause.

WASHINGTON, April 21. The Peterhoff case was up to-day in the cabinet meeting, which was full with the exception of Mr. Chase. All the official documents were on the table. Impression derived from indication after the breaking up was that the majority of the constitutional advisers were in favor of holding on to the vessel and opening her mail. There are precedents within the limits of this war to authorize the latter act.

NEW YORK, April 22. The common council at its session last evening, by a vote of 10 aldermen and 15 council men, adopted a resolution permitting the Harlem Railroad Co. to extend their track from Union Square down Broadway to South and Fulton ferries.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 22. Flour dull and 6c lower, 5.65a5.65 for extra state. Wheat dull, heavy and nominal; 1.36a1.37 for spring; 1.52a1.72 winter red. Corn heavy and declining. Pork dull. Whiskey dull and heavy.

SANDY HOOK, April 22. The Perina from Liverpool 11th and Queenstown 12th, has arrived with two days later news. England, France and Austria have sent simultaneous dispatches to Russia concerning Poland. The dispatch is friendly, but conveys intelligible warning. Russia is making active military preparations.

The Post says the American blockade is the only efficient mode the north now has in carrying on the war. Maritime powers may have to consider how long such warfare shall continue. There is considerable activity in the confederate loan.

The Shipping Gazette points to the expediency of protections for British vessels in the West Indies, and learns the intention of France is to protect shipping in some manner. The Polish rebellion apparently gains strength.

LIVERPOOL, April 11. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs heavy and tendency downward.—Provisions dull.

NEW YORK, April 22. Stocks active and better, closing strong. Gold 46.

FORT MONROE, April 21. A steamer arrived this evening from Newbern, 19th, and reports that Gen. Foster left there with a brigade, yesterday, for Washington, O. C. The monitors all the 16th. Gov. Wise has been recalled from command in front of Williamsburg and Gen. Hood placed in command.

WASHINGTON, April 21. Gen. Harbort telegraphs from Memphis that he has information from the rebels that the enemy is evacuating Vicksburg.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The vote in this state, especially in republican districts, is very light. The fact is, Dixon was not the choice of any considerable number of republicans. They all felt that they must choose between two evils, and while many voted for Dixon, a large number did not vote at all. Had a man been nominated who was known to be in favor of the war without any conditions, he would have been elected by the home vote. But as it is if Dixon is elected, it will be by the skin of his teeth.—Green Lake Spectator.

Should a man who stands on his own responsibility be indicted for infanticide?

REMEMBER The Old Folks' HOME CONCERT To-Night.

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—Trains now leave on this road for Prairie du Chien at 12:45 and 11:50 a. m.; for Milwaukee at 1:25 and 11:10 p. m.; for Monroe at 3:15 p. m. See change in time table.

REMOVED DEATH OF GEN. CORCORAN.—It is reported that Gen. Corcoran was killed in an action on the 13th inst., near Suffolk. It is supposed that he fell a victim to the revengeful feelings of Hawkins' Zouaves, for killing the lieutenant colonel of their regiment.

THE MILWAUKEE POST OFFICE.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "John Lookwood, Esq., who has been at Washington for two or three weeks past, seeking a reversal of the action of the post office department removing him as post master of the city, returned yesterday. It is stated, we presume on reliable authority, that he was successful in his effort, and has been re-instated."

BOATS ON THE RAIR CANAL.—The Rochester Union gives the following as a reliable statement of the capacity of the Erie canal fleet for 1863, derived from an actual survey recently taken:

There are now building at various points in New York state 214 boats, which will be ready for launching on the opening of navigation. These boats will average in capacity two hundred tons, thus adding 42,000 tons to the carrying capacity of the fleet.

There were 3,186 boats, good, bad and indifferent, adroit at the close of navigation last fall, and with the new will make a total of 3,399. Something over 2,000 of these boats are suitable for carrying grain.

If each of these 2,000 grain boats make eight round trips in the season, and carries a cargo of 200 tons, the total amount moved would be 3,200,000 tons, or over one hundred millions of bushels of wheat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FLAX SEED!

A few bushels of the

Finest Quality of Flax Seed

For seedling.

Perfectly clean & free from foul seed

at the

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MOUNTAIN,

April 22d, 1863. [ap22law] Main Street.

JOHN M. CARR,

Attorney at Law. Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee at Janesville, Wis. ap21

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

QUICK HAY BROWN Paper, which we sell by the

yard, manufactured expressly for putting under

carpet.

O. J. DEARBORN,

OMNIBUS LINE!

THIS subscriber, on Monday, the 20th of April, will

commence running a Omnibus Line in connection

with the Railroad trains.

Fare to and from all hotels, 10 cents.

All other fares, 15 cents.

Orders can be left at the office of the Myer House,

which will receive prompt attention. C. D. LYON,

April 20th, 1863. ap21law

LAPPIN'S HALL.

Thursday and Friday Eve's, Ap. 23 and 24.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

THE ORIGINAL

FATHER KEMP'S

CELEBRATED

OLD FOLKS'

Concert Company, Lately Returned

From England.

22 LADIES and gentlemen, with a splendid Or-

chestra, assisted by Emma J. Nichols, the finest

singer in the land, and Mr. J. Whitney, Ameri-

can favorite tenor, will perform 150 songs.

Their entertainments are novel, amusing, extremely

pleasing, full of new features, free from all objection-

able, and highly commendable.

NO ONE SHOULD FAIL TO HEAR

THEM!

Tickets 30 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. For sale

at Darling's Music Store. Sale to commence on Thurs-

day after-noc, at 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 7, concert to commence at 8 o'clock

precisely.

No no postponement on account of the weather.

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